UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

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S/26409
7 September 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 SEPTEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ARMENIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the text of a statement issued today by Mr. Robert Kocharian, the Chairman of the State Defence Committee of Nagorny Karabakh.

I should be grateful if you would circulate the statement as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Alexander ARZOUMANIAN
Permanent Representative

Annex

[Original: Russian]

Statement issued on 7 September 1993 by the Chairman of the State Defence Committee of the Nagorny Karabakh Republic, Mr. R. Kocharian

The stabilization of the political situation in Azerbaijan that has begun to take place creates favourable conditions for practical steps towards a peaceful settlement of the conflict.

Making every effort to promote the peace process, the leadership of the Nagorny Karabakh Republic has given an order for the withdrawal of units of the Defence Force from the town of Kubatly and a number of adjacent villages, and the withdrawal has already taken place.

The Nagorny Karabakh Republic makes no claim to Azerbaijani territory; the actions of the Nagorny Karabakh Defence Force are exclusively countermeasures, and are dictated only by considerations relating to the security of the Republic's population.

The leadership of the Nagorny Karabakh Republic attaches great importance to the dialogue with Azerbaijan that has been initiated and to the forthcoming meeting of the Minsk Group in Moscow, and confirms once again its readiness to review the whole range of questions relating to a peaceful settlement of the Nagorny Karabakh problem, and in the first place the issues of a cease-fire and the withdrawal of troops from the territories captured.

We express the hope that the authorities in Azerbaijan are also ready to take practical steps towards the effective conduct of the peace process.

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LETTER DATED 3 SEPTEMBER 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF ANGOLA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit the following message (see annex) from His Excellency Mr. Venancio de Moura, Minister of External Relations of the Republic of Angola, with the request that this document be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Josefa COELHO DA CRUZ
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Letter dated 1 September 1993 from the Minister of External Relations of Angola addressed to the President of the Security Council

We have knowledge of a letter addressed to the President of the Security Council for the month of August by the representative of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) in the United States of America regarding recent statements by Mr. Jonas Savimbi indicating UNITA would be inclined to accept an unconditional cease-fire.

The Angolan Government received this news with some reservation, owing to the fact that similar positions have been taken on many other occasions without any practical relation to the real intentions of UNITA. This was proven by that organization's behaviour during meetings since October 1992, namely, those in Namibe, Angola; Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; and Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire.

On each of these occasions, the Angolan Government, the United Nations and the Troika (Observers) saw themselves becoming involved in a veritable UNITA trap. UNITA sought time after time, through the most varied stratagems, to ease international pressures to which it was being subjected, in order to cover its reorganization for new military actions.

This has been a repeated practice to which UNITA has made us all accustomed, and regarding which we think it necessary to take energetic action to ensure that, once and for all, UNITA understands that it will not be able to challenge with impunity the international community.

Since actions speak louder than words, the Angolan Government has always hoped that UNITA statements would be followed by concrete action demonstrating political will, with the goal of finding a negotiated solution to the Angolan conflict.

By its not acting in this manner, we may conclude that the UNITA position, instead of indicating a serious wish to negotiate the re-establishment of peace in Angola with the Government, intends exactly the opposite. In effect, one can surmise UNITA's apprehension that the Security Council of the United Nations will adopt more forceful concrete measures to coerce it to accept a dialogue based upon the Bicesse Accords, sign the Abidjan Protocol as it was negotiated and agreed, and adhere to the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, the body over which you currently preside.

UNITA intends purely and simply to ignore the results of all efforts developed by the United Nations and the international community which seek to contribute in an overall manner to the restoration of peace in Angola. It insinuates that it is necessary to start this process again from the beginning. As such, UNITA has resorted to a series of fallacious arguments in order to justify the senseless war which it unleashed after having lost the elections considered free and fair in September 1992, preferring to immerse the country in a political and humanitarian crisis without precedent.

I should like to take this opportunity to express the willingness of the Angolan Government to renew discussions with UNITA at any time and in any location mutually agreed, as long as the organization communicates unmistakably its interest in negotiating a definitive cease-fire, indicating to the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Angola that it will do this based on respect for the Bicesse Accords, the Abidjan Protocol and the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, namely, United Nations Security Council resolutions 804 (1993), 811 (1993) and 851 (1993).

(Signed) Venancio DE MOURA
Minister of External Relations

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8 September 1993
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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-eighth session
Items 34, 35, 42, 55, 79, 86, 92 and
148 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
CONSEQUENCES OF THE IRAQI OCCUPATION OF
AND AGGRESSION AGAINST KUWAIT
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF
THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER
ARABS OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL
ECONOMIC COOPERATION
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON
THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS
AND ON THE STRENGTHENING OF THE
ROLE OF THE ORGANIZATION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-eighth year

Letter dated 7 September 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit herewith the Arabic text of the communiqué issued by the Ministerial Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council at its forty-eighth session, held at Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, on 5 and 6 September 1993 (see annex).

* A/48/150 and Corr.1.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 34, 35, 42, 55, 79, 86, 92 and 148 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammad J. SAMHAN
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Final communiqué concerning results of the work of the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Gulf Cooperation Council during their meeting at the headquarters of its secretariat at Riyadh on 19 and 20 Rabi' I A.H. 1414 (5 and 6 September A.D. 1993)

The Ministerial Council held its forty-eighth session on 19 and 20 Rabi' I A.H. 1414 (5 and 6 September A.D. 1993) at the headquarters of its secretariat at Riyadh, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Rashid Bin Abdullah al-Noaimi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Arab Emirates and Chairman of the current session of the Ministerial Council, in the presence of all its members, as follows:

His Excellency Sheikh Mohammed Bin Mubarak Al Khalifa, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Bahrain;

His Royal Highness Prince Saud al-Faisal, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia;

His Excellency Mr. Yousef Bin Al-Alawi Bin Abdulla, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs of the Sultanate of Oman;

His Excellency Sheikh Hamad Bin Jassem Bin Jabr Al Thani, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Qatar;

His Excellency Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State of Kuwait.

The Council conveyed its heartfelt congratulations to the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques, King Fahd Bin Abdul-Aziz, and to the noble people of Saudi Arabia on the occasion of the promulgation in that country of the statute governing the auspicious consultation process and the appointment of members to the Consultative Council. It expressed the hope that this historic step would be crowned with full success and help to strengthen the comprehensive process of advancement currently under way in the Kingdom in all spheres.

The Ministerial Council reviewed the latest regional and international developments and considered the situation in the region in the light of the Iraqi regime's continued procrastination in implementing the relevant Security Council resolutions concerning its aggression against the State of Kuwait. The Council condemns the Iraqi regime for its dilatory tactics, prevarication, threats and violation of the terms of the cease-fire laid down by Security Council resolution 687 (1991), as well as for its continued assertion of expansionist claims against the State of Kuwait, hints of renewed aggression, refusal to accept Security Council resolution 833 (1993), which confirms the boundary between Kuwait and Iraq, and persistent threats to security and stability in the region. The Council reaffirms its full support for the State of Kuwait, in conformity with the principle of collective security.

The Council also reaffirms its constant position regarding the need for Iraq to implement all the relevant Security Council resolutions and all the articles of resolution 687 (1991), including those relating to the release of Kuwaiti and other prisoners and detainees, the recognition of the international boundary between Kuwait and Iraq, the payment of compensation, the return of all stolen property and the facilitation of the tasks of the international inspection teams entrusted with the elimination of weapons of mass destruction. Iraq should undertake not to commit or support any acts of terrorism or sabotage. The Ministerial Council urges the international community to maintain its pressure on the Iraqi regime until such time as it fulfils all its international obligations under the terms of the cease-fire and of the relevant Security Council resolutions.

While reaffirming its absolute attachment to the unity and territorial integrity of Iraq, the Council places full responsibility on the Iraqi regime for the bloody repression to which the fraternal Iraqi people has been subjected and for any other human suffering it may be experiencing as a result of that regime's practices and its refusal to implement Security Council resolutions 706 (1991) and 712 (1991), which deal with Iraq's needs in respect of foodstuffs and medicine.

The Council also reviewed developments in the relationship with the Islamic Republic of Iran and reaffirmed its constant position of support for the United Arab Emirates and endorsement of its sovereignty over its three islands, Abu Musa, the Greater Tunb and the Lesser Tunb. The Ministerial Council reiterates its unequivocal support for all measures and peaceful means that may be adopted by the United Arab Emirates to recover its sovereignty over its islands and expresses the hope that the dialogue between the two countries will lead to a resolution of all matters pending between them.

The Ministerial Council is closely following developments in the Middle East peace process. It expresses its satisfaction at the resumption of bilateral negotiations in the eleventh round and affirms the contents of its statement of 5 September 1993, which welcomes the draft agreement reached by the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel as a first step towards a just, lasting and comprehensive solution of the Palestinian question and the Arab-Israeli conflict on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), the principle of land for peace, the achievement of a complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, and from Jerusalem first and foremost, the guaranteeing of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to self-determination, and the establishment of firm foundations on which to guarantee security and stability in the Middle East.

The Council reaffirms its continued support for peace efforts undertaken in conformity with agreed foundations and principles and keenly hopes that the negotiations will produce substantial progress in all fields, thus moving the peace process forward.

The Council also considered the situation in Somalia. It expresses its deep regret and concern at the continued deterioration of security conditions in that country and affirms its attachment to the unity, sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of Somalia. It urges the brethren in

Somalia to endeavour to facilitate the task of the United Nations, to cooperate with international efforts to establish security and stability there and to combine their efforts to bring about national unity. It reaffirms its sympathy for the Somali people and its hope that security and stability will be restored in that fraternal country, while reaffirming that the nations of the Cooperation Council will stand by Somalia in its painful ordeal.

The Ministerial Council also discussed the deteriorating situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It expresses its grave concern and displeasure at the continued severe human suffering of that country's people as a result of persistent evil Serbian aggression and the perpetration by Serbian forces, supported by Serbia and Montenegro, of the most brutal crimes against humanity in Bosnia, as well as their violation of United Nations instruments and challenge to international legality.

The Council meanwhile vigorously deplores and condemns the attempts by both Serbs and Croats to impose a fait accompli and to extract territorial gains by imposing an unjust settlement on the Republic of Bosnia at the Geneva Conference. The Ministerial Council urges the Security Council and the European Community to take every measure to prevent the rewarding of aggression and the conferring of legitimacy on its results and products. It calls upon the Security Council to take every necessary measure permitted under Chapter VII, Article 42, of the Charter of the United Nations in order to restore international peace and security and to oblige the aggressor forces to comply with the resolutions of international legality. The Ministerial Council also urges the Security Council to take all the urgent measures required to enable the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to exercise its right to self-defence under Article 51 of the Charter, including lifting the arms embargo imposed on it. The Council urges the international community to tighten the sanctions and to increase the pressure on Serbia and Montenegro. It also urges the Security Council to intervene immediately to break the siege imposed on the city of Mostar and to establish a safe area there.

The Council reviewed the major economic topics discussed by the specialized ministerial and technical committees since its last session, including efforts to unify customs tariffs and progress made by the technical committees in discussion of that subject, in preparation for the submission of final recommendations to the coming session of the Supreme Council, which is due to be held in Saudi Arabia.

The Council also reviewed developments in negotiations and meetings between the nations of the Cooperation Council and other States and economic associations, particularly the European Community, in the light of results of both the joint ministerial meeting held at Brussels on 11 May 1993 and the meeting of the Joint Committee for Bilateral Cooperation, held at Brussels on 16 July 1993, on the subject of energy and the environment. The Council took note of these developments.

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LETTER DATED 7 SEPTEMBER 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF SOMALIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

At the outset, I wish to extend my gratitude to you and the members of the Security Council for your sustained commitment to peace and your consistent efforts to restore it in my country - Somalia - for the benefit of my people first. I am sure that you and all the members of the Council have been disturbed by the death and injury of United Nations peace-keepers in the process. In this regard, I wish to condemn those acts of brutality, the latest of which claimed the lives of the seven Nigerian peace-keepers, and join you to express my deepest regrets, on behalf of all peace-loving Somalis, at the sad deaths and injuries of all those inflicted in this most noble mission.

Furthermore, I wish to commend the Secretary-General for his timely report (S/26317) on the situation in Somalia. In this connection, I wish to react to some issues of current relevance to the situation with a view to sharing them with you and the members of the Council.

I would therefore be very grateful if this letter and its attachment are circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ms. Fatun M. HASSAN
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Some issues relevant to the current state of affairs of Somalia

Despite obvious difficulties and challenges, such as those reported by the Secretary-General (S/26317), the United Nations Operations in Somalia have been successful thus far. The bloody inter-clan warfare has almost stopped. Deaths due to starvation have come down from several hundred a day in November 1992 to almost none. The violence in the triangle between Kismayo, Bardera and Mogadiscio that was largely responsible for the starvation and wanton death is now limited to a pocket in the south of Mogadiscio. It must be also gratifying to note that the need for emergency food is coming to an end very soon. This is indicative of the fact that with improved security, and peace in the making, people are now able to produce their own food. The inter-communal peace agreements in Kismayo, Galkayo, Boroma and the ongoing talks between communities of the Sanag region in Erigavo are all indications of progress to the right direction. The establishment of civil structures in many districts is very encouraging.

Given these facts, logic would dictate that those arguments which maintain that the United Nations efforts in Somalia have left much to be desired are therefore baseless and self-defeating. In fact, one sometimes wonders whether they are not motivated by vested interests or they are not simply mere insinuations driven by ulterior motives. It appears, however, that whatever success attained has been achieved, and may well be maintained, at a cost to the international community and I hope that the world will continue bearing with us. Unfortunately, the costs have sometimes involved the regrettable loss of lives and I pray that no more lives are lost.

In this regard, I wish I could express enough regrets, on behalf of all peace-loving Somalis, to the international community for those brutal incidents that have claimed the lives of 47 peace keepers and inflicted injuries on 175, the latest of which was that of 4 September 1993 in which 7 Nigerian peace keepers were sadly killed. Our condolences go to the nations, governments, organizations, families and friends of all those who lost their lives as well as those who have sustained injuries in the pursuit of a most noble objective - enforcing peace and facilitating for humanity, justice, freedom and democracy to prevail in Somalia - as part of a truly non-partisan international effort.

Having expressed this most deserved tribute to those who earned it so truly and gloriously, I must express my dismay at those disheartening voices preposterously calling for reversing the merits of an almost successful effort. Indeed, given the achievements as of last fall, any logical and rational assessment would encourage a more concerted international effort to enhance the effectiveness of UNOSOM II by removing the obvious constraints and consolidating the progress made to speed up the momentum of success achieved thus far.

Notwithstanding the resolutions of the Security Council, it is saddening to note that planned resources and scheduled re-enforcement were not arriving in time, or were not adequate or complete when they arrived, for UNOSOM to implement its mandate as conceived (S/26317). Nevertheless, I find it neither too early nor too late to extend my thanks to all those states members of the United Nations and non-governmental organizations who have made their contributions, in whatever form or amount.

I have a feeling that the disquiet from some quarters may be related to a failure to fully grasp the mandate, rationale and objectives of UNOSOM II as determined by the unique situation of present-day Somalia. UNOSOM's mandate was clearly stipulated in the Secretary-General's report (S/25354, para. 57) and subsequently approved under RES/S/814 (1993), including:

(i) ensure that all factions continue to respect the cessation of hostilities and other agreements to which they all agreed;

(ii) prevent any resumption of violence and, if necessary, take appropriate action against any faction that violates or threatens to violate the cessation of hostilities;

(iii) maintain control of heavy weapons ... ; and

(iv) protect, as required, the personnel installations and equipment of United Nations and its agencies ... and to take forceful action as may be required to neutralize armed elements that attack or threaten to attack, such facilities and personnel, pending the establishment of a new Somali police force ... .

However, the report also made it clear, by way of justification, that: " ... without improved security all over the country the political process cannot prosper and humanitarian operations will remain vulnerable to disruption". This mandate was, I believe, adopted by the Security Council with the goal - in the words of the Secretary-General (S/25354, para. 41) - " to assist the people of Somalia to create and maintain order and new institutions for their own governance".

Given this mandate, rationale, goal and the relevant Addis Ababa accords signed by the Somali factions, it is not true that the United Nations is doing the wrong thing in Somalia in response to the perpetrators of the actions of violence that gave rise to the incident of 5 June and its sequels. The repetition of these incidents emphasizes the wisdom in the Secretary-General's repeated calls for disarming. Counter-arguments advocating the reverse are not, therefore, tenable. If, however, the current debate is critical of UNOSOM's delay to contain the elements of violence sooner than it has taken it, then the situation calls for a re-enforced moral, material and political support to the operation on the part of the international community. Indeed, one cannot over-emphasize, where they exist, those administrative and

logistical difficulties that have hampered and continue to impede, the capacity of UNOSOM II from the outset and to which the Secretary-General's report (S/26317, page 4, para. 9) refers as "acute growing pains".

With regard to what UNOSOM is not, and should not be doing, I wish to refer, once again, to the Secretary-General's observation in his report (S/25354, para. 92):

> " ... I continue to hold to my conviction that the political will to achieve security, reconciliation and peace must spring from the Somalis themselves. Even if it is authorized to resort to forceful action in certain circumstances, UNOSOM II cannot and must not be expected to substitute itself for the Somali people. Nor can or should it use its authority to impose one or an other governmental organization. It may and should, however, be in a position to press for the observance of the United Nations standards of human rights and justice."

I have no reason to doubt that UNOSOM adheres to and will continue to abide by these principles. Never-the-less, unfounded mistrust by any skeptic or hostile group could provoke a clash of interest with UNOSOM's mandate and rules of engagement, hence complicating matters much more to prolong the process only so much. Those situations, however, should not necessarily result in the premature termination of operations or a panicky change of heart or course. By the same token, I am sure that UNOSOM would seriously consider the grievances of any disgruntled group(s) and accommodate them in any possible way that would not undermine the principles of human rights and justice as determined by international laws and binding agreements reached between the Somali factions.

While I strongly believe that those who perpetrate crimes against humanity, in defiance of international laws and locally binding agreements, should be brought to justice; I trust that UNOSOM will also ensure that no single Somali faction, political group, movement, clan or sub-clan is, or will be, excluded in any way if the reconciliation process must succeed. Furthermore, no such actions as might be peace enforcing, be they sanctioning or condemning, should appear to be favouring any group(s) over any other(s) whether by intent or by default. I am sure that the Council will agree with this position and I trust that UNOSOM has no intention of compromising it.

In conclusion, it is my considered and sincere view that the United Nations intervention is on the right course and there should be no disquiet related to the role, objectives and mandate of UNOSOM II. Both wisdom and economy of effort would, therefore, suggest that it is not only premature, but also unwarranted, to even consider the change of the course of operations at this stage. But, I also believe that the United Nations is ultimately

accountable for UNOSOM's capacity to implement its mandate. In this case, all the states members of the United Nations are competent, since such a colossal task requires the undivided international support, as demanded by relevant Security Council resolutions.

Firstly, I hold to the firm conviction that it takes so much as the collective international will and strong commitment of all governments to enable UNOSOM implement its mandate and achieve its objective. I can, therefore, only plead with all states members of the United Nations to continue their support to the United Nations programme in Somalia and bring their will and weight to bear on the effectiveness of UNOSOM in this most critical stage of the process.

Secondly, one can only appreciate the commendable part played by the United States, as a competent partner in the United Nations and a senior member of the Security Council, to supplement UNOSOM's capacity in the face of all those difficulties highlighted in the Secretary-General's report (S/26317). I, therefore, sincerely hope that the United States will maintain the pivotal role she has played in the Somali crisis and will continue providing positive re-enforcement to the United Nations Operations in Somalia during its critical embryonic stage.

Finally, disarming is, and should be, considered as an issue ranking high in the order of efforts to enforce peace in Somalia, an important step in the process of restoring law-and-order, a wise tactical move in an appropriate strategy for peace keeping and, most importantly, a relevant measure which is consistent with the approved mandate of UNOSOM II, the Addis ababa agreements of 27 March 1993 and the wishes of all peace-loving Somalis. Hence, I am inclined to support the Secretary-General's repeated emphasis on disarming and I hope that the international community will respond to this call with due fervor for its importance. I, therefore, beseech the members of the Security Council to collectively and strongly re-emphasize the early implementation of this measure.

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 2 SEPTEMBER 1993 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF COLOMBIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Chargé d'affaires of the Permanent Mission of Colombia to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to transmit herewith, in accordance with instructions from the Government of Colombia, note No. 003813, dated 6 August 1993, issued by the Ministry of Foreign Trade of the Republic of Colombia, by which the Ministry adopted resolution No. 008 of the Foreign Trade Supreme Council and External Circular No. 63, issued by INCOMEX (Institute for Foreign Trade), concerning the measures taken by the Colombian Government in full implementation of Security Council resolution 841 (1993).

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NOTE VERBALE DATED 2 SEPTEMBER 1993 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF MYANMAR TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of the Union of Myanmar to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with reference to paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, has the honour to inform him that the Government of the Union of Myanmar, in conformity with Article 25 of the Charter, instituted in time all necessary measures for meeting the obligations set out in resolution 841 (1993).

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